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Negotiation at Ghent.

From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 11.

THE following Message was yesterday sent to both Houses of Con... by the President of the United ... sentiments it excited ... purely national, and ... The ... Houses were ... almost unanimous.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States

I lay before Congress communications just received from the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, charged with negotiating peace with Great-Britain; showing the conditions on which alone that government is willing to put an end to the war.

The instructions to those Plenipotentiaries, disclosing the grounds, on which they were authorised to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace, will be the subject of another communication.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, October 10, 1814.

Copy of a letter from Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Clay and Russell, to Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, dated

GHENT, 12th AUGUST, 1814.

SIR—We have the honor to inform you that the British Commissioners, Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, Esq. and William Adams, Esq. arrived in this city on Saturday evening, the 6th inst. The day after their arrival, Mr. Baker, their Secretary, called upon us to give us notice of the fact, and to propose a meeting, at a certain hour, on the ensuing day. The place having been agreed upon, we accordingly met at 1 o'clock, on Monday, the 8th inst.

We enclose, herewith, a copy of the full powers exhibited by the British Commissioners at that conference; which was opened on their part by an expression of the sincere and earnest desire of their government, that the negotiation might result in a solid peace, honourable to both parties. They, at the same time declared, that no events which had occurred since the first proposal for this negotiation, had altered the pacific disposition of their government, or varied its views as to the terms upon which it was willing to conclude the peace.

We answered, that we heard these declarations with great satisfaction, and that our government had acceded to the proposal of negotiation, with the most sincere desire to put an end to the differences which divided the two countries, and to lay upon just and liberal grounds the foundation of a peace, which, securing the rights and interests of both nations, should unite them by lasting bonds of amity.

The British Commissioners then stated the following subjects, as those upon which it appeared to them that the discussions would be likely to turn, and on which they were instructed.

1. The forcible seizure of mariners on board of merchant vessels, and in connection with it, the claim of his Britannic Majesty to the allegiance of all the native subjects of Great-Britain.

We understood them to intimate, that the British Government did not propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of discussing; but that, as it had occupied so prominent a place in the disputes between the two countries, it necessarily attracted notice and was considered as a subject which would come under discussion.

2. The Indian allies of Great-Britain to be included in the pacification, and a definite boundary to be settled for their territory.

The British commissioners stated, that an arrangement upon this point was a *sine qua non*; that they were not authorised to conclude a treaty of peace which did not embrace the Indians, as allies of His Britannic Majesty; and that the establishment of a definite boundary of the Indian territory was necessary to secure a permanent peace, not only with the Indians, but also between the United States and Great-Britain.

3. A revision of the boundary line between the United States and the adjacent British Colonies.

With respect to this point, they expressly disclaimed any intention, on the part of their government, to acquire any increase of territory, and represented the proposed revision as intended merely for the purpose of preventing uncertainty and dispute.

After having stated these three points as subjects of discussion, the British commissioners added, that before they desired any answer from us, they felt it incumbent upon them to declare that the British government did not deny the right of the Americans to the fisheries generally, or in the open seas, but that the privileges formerly granted by treaty to the United States, of fishing within the limits of the British jurisdiction, and of landing and drying fish on the shores of the British territories, would not be renewed without an equivalent.

The extent of what was considered by them as waters peculiarly British, was not stated. From the manner in which they brought this subject into view, they ... seemed to wish us to understand that they were not anxious that it should be discussed, and that they only ...d to give us notice that these ... ...ed to exist, and ... privileges had ... would not be again granted without an equivalent, nor unless we thought proper to provide expressly in the treaty of peace for their renewal.

The British commissioners having stated, that these were all the subjects which they intended to bring forward or to suggest, requested to be informed, whether we were instructed to enter into negotiation on these several points? and, whether there was any amongst these which we thought it unnecesary to bring into the negotiation? and they desired us to state, on our part, such other subjects as we might intend to propose for discussion in the course of the negotiation. The meeting was then adjourned to the next day, in order to afford us the opportunity of consultation among ourselves, before we gave an answer.

In the course of the evening of the same day, we received your letters of the 24th and 27th of June.

There could be no hesitation, on our part, in informing the British Commissioners, that we were not instructed on the subjects of Indian pacification or boundary, and of fisheries. Nor did it seem probable, although neither of these points had been stated with sufficient precision in the first verbal conference, that they could be admitted in any shape. We did not wish, however, to prejudge the result, or by any hasty proceeding abruptly to break off the negotiation.—It was not impossible that, on the subject of the Indians, the British government had received erroneous impressions from the Indian traders in Canada, which our representations might remove; And it appeared, at all events important, to ascertain distinctly the precise intentions of Great-Britain on both points. We therefore, thought it advisable to invite the British Commissioners to a general conversation on all the points; stating to them, at the same time, our want of instructions on two of them, and holding out an expectation of the probability of our agreeing to any article respecting them.

At our meeting on the ensuing day, we informed the Bristish Commissioners that upon the first and third points proposed by them we were provided with instructions, and we presented as farther subjects considered by our government as suitable for discussion:

1st. A definition of blockade; and as far as might be mutually agreed, of other neutral and belligerent rights.

2d. Claims of indemnity in certain cases of capture and seizure.

We then stated that the two subjects, 1st of Indian pacification and boundary, and 2d of fisheries, were not embraced by our instructions.

We observed, that as these points had not been heretofore the grounds of any controversy between the government of Great-Britain and that of the United States and had not been alluded to by Lord Castlereagh, in his letter proposing the negociation, it could not be expected that they should have been anticipated and made the subject of instructions by our government: that it was natural to be supposed, that our instructions were confined to those subjects upon which differences between the two countries were known to exist; and that the proposition to define, in a treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, the boundary of the Indian possessions within our territories, was new and without example. No such provision had been inserted in the treaty of peace in 1783, nor in any treaty other between the two countries. No such provision had to our knowledge, ever been inserted in any treaty made by Great-Britain or any other European power in relation to the same description of people, existing under like circumstances. We would say, however, that it would not be doubted, that the peace with the Indians would certainly follow a peace with Great-Britain: that we had information that Commissioners had already been appointed to treat with them; that a treaty to that effect might, perhaps, have been already concluded; and that the United States having no interest, nor any motive, to continue a separate war against the Indians, there could never be a moment when our government would not be disposed to make peace with them.

We then expressed our wish to receive from the British Commissioners a statement of the views and objects of Great-Britain upon all the points, and our willingness to discuss them all, in order that, even if no arrangement should be agreed on, upon the points not included in our instructions, the government of the United States might be possessed of the entire and precise intentions of that of Great-Britain respecting these points, and that the British government might be fully informed of the objections, on the part of the United States to any such arrangement.

In answer to our remark that these points had not been alluded to by Lord Castlereagh, in his letter proposing the negociation, it was said, that it could not be expected, that, in a letter merely intended to invite a negociation, he should enumerate the topics of discussion, or state the pretensions of his government; since these would depend upon ulterior events and might arise out of a subsequent state of things.

In reply to our observation that the proposed stipulation of an Indian boundary was without example in the practice of European nations, it was asserted, that the Indians must in some sort be considered as an independent people, since treaties were made with them, both by Great-Gritain and by the United States; upon which we pointed out the obvious and important difference between the treaties we might make with Indians, living in our territory and such, a treaty as was proposed to be made, respecting them, with a foreign power, who had solemnly acknowledged the territory in which they resided to be part of the United States.

We were then asked by the British Commissioners whether, in case they should enter further upon the discussion of the several points which had been stated, we could expect that it would terminate by some provisional arrangement on the points on which we had no instructions, particularly on that respecting the Indians, which arrangement would be subject to the ratification of our government?

We answered that, before the subjects were distinctly understood, and the objects in view more precisely disclosed, we could not decide whether it would be possible to form any satisfactory article on the subject; our pledge ourselves as to the exercise of a discretion under our powers, even with respect to a provisional agreement. We added, that as we should deeply deplore a rupture of the negotiation on any point, it was our anxious desire to employ all possible means to avert an event so serious in its consequences; and that we had not been without hopes that a discussion might correct the effect of any erroneous information which the British government might have received on the subject, which they had proposed as a preliminary basis.

We took this opportunity to remark that no nation observed a policy more liberal and humane towards the Indians than that pursued by the United States, that our object had been, by all practicable means, to introduce civilization amongst them; that their possessions were secured to them by well defined boundaries; that their persons, lands and other property were now more effectually protected against violence or frauds from any quarter, than they had been under any former government; that even our citizens were not allowed to purchase their lands; that when they gave up their title to any portion of their country to the United States it was by voluntary treaty with our government, who gave them a satisfactory equivalent: and that through these means the United States had succeeded in preserving, since the treaty of Greenville of 1793, an uninterrupted peace of 16 years with all the Indian tribes; a period of tranquility much longer than they were known to have enjoyed heretofore.

It was then expressly stated on our part, that the proposition respecting the Indians, was not distinctly understood. We asked whether the pacification, and the settlement of a boundary for them were both made a *sine qua non*?—Which was answered in the affirmative The question was then asked the British Commissioners, whether the proposed Indian boundary was intended to preclude the United States from the right of purchasing by treaty from the Indians, without the consent of Great-Britian, lands laying beyond that boundary? And as a restriction upon the Indians from selling by amicable treaties lands to the United States as had been hitherto practised?

To this question, it was first answered by one of the Commissioners, that the Indians would not be restricted from selling their lands, but that the United States would be restricted from purchasing them; and on reflection another of the Commissjoners stated, that it was intended that the Indian territories should be a barrier between the British dominions and those of the United States; that both Great-Gritain and the United States should be restricted from purchasing their lands; but that the Indians might sell them to a third party.

The proposition respecting the Indian boundary thus explained, and connected with the right of sovereignty ascribed to the Indians over the country, amounted to nothing ... less than a demand of the absolute cession of the rights both of sovereignty and of soil.—We cannot abstain from remarking to you, that the subject (of Indian boundary) was indistinctly stated when first proposed, and that the explanations were at first obscure and always given with reluctance. And as it was declared from the first moment, to be a *sine qua non*, rendered any discussion unprofitable until it was admitted as a basis. Knowing that we had no power to cede to the Indians any part of our territory, we thought it unnecessary to ask, what probably would not have been answered till the principle was admitted, where the line of demarkation of the Indian country was proposed to be established?

The British Commissioners, after having repeated that their instructions on the subject of the Indians were peremptory, stated, that unless we could give some assurance, that our powers would allow us to make at least a provisional arrangement on the subject, any further discussion would be fruitless, and that they must consult their own government on this state of things. They proposed accordingly a suspension of the conferences, until they should have received an answer, it being understood that each party might call a meeting whenever they had any proposition to submit.—They despatched a special messenger the same evening, and we are now waiting for the result.

Before the proposed adjournment took place, it was agreed, that there should be a protocol of the conferences; that statements for that purpose be drawn up by each party, and that we should meet the next day to compare the statements. We accordingly met again on Wednesday, the 10th inst. and ultimately agreed upon what should constitute the protocol of the conferences. A copy of this instrument, we have the honor to transmit with this despatch; and we also enclose a copy of the statement originally drawn up on our part, for the purpose of making known to you the passages to which the British Commissioners objected.

Their objection to some of the passages was, that they appeared argumentative, and that the object of the protocol was to contain a mere statement of facts. They, however, objected to the insertion of the answer which they had given to our question respecting the effect of the proposed Indian boundary: but they agreed to an alteration of their original proposition on that subject, which renders it much more explicit than as stated, either in the first conference or in their proposed draught of the protocol. They also objected to the insertion of the fact, that they had proposed to adjourn the conferences, until they could obtain further instructions from their government. The return of their messenger may, perhaps, disclose the motive of their reluctance in this respect.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your humble and obedient servants.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
JAMES A. BAYARD,
HENRY CLAY,
JONATHAN RUSSELL.

PROTOCOL OF CONFERENCE.

August 8th, 1814.

The British and American Commissioners having met, their full powers were respectively produced, which were found satisfactory, and copies whereof were exchanged.

The British Commissioners stated the following subjects as those upon which it appeared to them that the discussion between themselves and the American Commissioners, would be likely to turn.

1. The forcible seizure of mariners from on board merchant ships on the high seas, and in connection with it the right of the king of Great-Britain to the allegiance of his own subjects.

2. That the peace be extended to the Indian allies of Great-Britain, and that the boundary of their territory be definitively marked out, as a permanent barrier between the dominions of Great Britain and the United States. An arrangement on this subject to be a sine qua non of a treaty of peace.

3. A revision of the boundary line between the British and American territories, with the view to prevent future uncertainty and dispute.

The British Commissioners requested information whether the American Commissioners were instructed to enter into negotiation on the above points. But before they desired any answer, they felt it right to communicate the intentions of their government as to the North-American fisheries, viz:—That the British Government did not intend to grant to the United States, gratuitously, the privileges formerly granted by treaty to them, of fishing within the limits of the British sovereignty and of using the shores of the British territories for purposes connected with the fisheries.

August 9.

The meeting being adjourned to the 9th of August, the Commissioners met again on that day.

The American Commissioners at this meeting stated, that upon the first and third points proposed by the British Commissioners, they were provided with instructions from their government, and that the second and fourth of these points were not provided for in their instructions That in relation to an Indian pacification, they knew that the government of the United States had appointed Commissioners to treat of peace with the Indians, and that it was not improbable that peace had been made with them.

The American Commissioners presented as further subjects considered by the government of the United States as suitable for discussion:

1. A definition of blockade, and as far as may be agreed, of other neutral and belligerent rights

2. Certain claims of indemnity to individuals for captures and seizures preceding and subsequent to the war.

3. They further stated, that there were various other points to which their instructions extended, which might with propriety be objects of discussion, either in the negociation of the peace, or in that of a treaty of commerce, which in the case of a propititious termination of the present conferences they were likewise authorised to conclude. That for the purpose of facilitating the first and most essential object of peace, they had discarded every subject which was not considered as peculiarly connected with that, and presented only those points which appeared to be immediately relevant to this negociation.

The American Commissioners expressed their wish to receive from the British Commissioners a statement of the views and objects of Great-Britain upon all the points, and their willingness to discuss them all.

They, the American Commissioners were asked, whether, if those of Great-Britain should enter further upon this discussion, particularly respecting Indian boundary, the American Commissioners could expect that it would terminate by some provisional arrangement, which they could conclude, subject to the ratification of their government?

They answered, that as any arrangement to which they could agree upon the subject must be without specific authority from their government, it was not possible for them, previous to discussion, to decide whether any article on the subject could be formed which would be mutually satisfactory, and to which they should think themselves, under their discretionary powers, justified in acceding.

The meeting was adjourned.

True copy,

CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, Jr.
Sec'y of Legation.

(Here follows the "draught of the original Protocol made by the American Ministers, of the two first Conferences held with the British Commissioners"—which not differing materially from the above, is omitted for want of room.)

Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Clay, Russell and Gallatin, to Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, dated

GHENT, 19TH AUG. 1814.

SIR—Mr. Baker, Secretary to the British mission, called upon us to-day at 1 o'clock, and invited us to a conference to be held at 3. This was agreed to, and the British Commissioners opened it, by saying that they had received their further instructions this morning and had not lost a moment in requesting a meeting for the purpose of communicating the decision of their gov

[illegible] It is proper to notice that Lord Castlereagh had arrived last night in this city, whence, it is said, he will depart to-morrow, on his way to Brussels and Vienna.

The British Commissioners stated that their Government had felt some surprise, that we were not instructed respecting the Indians, as it could not have been expected that they would leave their Allies, in their comparatively weak situation, exposed to our resentment. Great-Britain might justly have supposed that the American government would have furnished us with instructions, authorising us to agree to a positive article on this subject; but, the least she could demand was, that we should sign a provisional article admitting the principle, subject to the ratification of our Government; so that, if it should be ratified, the treaty should take effect; and, if not, that it should be null and void: on our assent or refusal to admit such an article would depend the continuance or suspension of the negotiation.

As we had represented that the proposition made by them, on that subject, was not sufficiently explicit, their government had directed them to give us every necessary explanation, and to state distinctly the basis which must be considered as an indispensable preliminary.

It was a *sine qua non* that the Indians should be included in the pacification, and, as incident thereto, that the boundaries of their territory should be permanently established. Peace with the Indians was a subject so simple, as to require no comment. With respect to the boundaries which were to divide their territory from that of the United States, the object of the British government was, that the Indians should remain as a permanent barrier between our western settlements, and the adjacent British provinces, to prevent them from being conterminous to each other, and that neither the United States, nor Great-Britain, should ever hereafter have the right to purchase, or acquire any part of the territory thus recognised, as belonging to the Indians. With regard to the extent of the Indian territory, and the boundary line, the British government would propose the lines of the Greenville treaty as a proper basis, subject however, to discussion and modification.

We stated that the Indian territory, according to these lines, would comprehend a great number of American citizens; not less perhaps than a hundred thousand: and asked, what was the intention of the British government, respecting them, and under whose government they would fall? It was answered that those settlements would be taken into consideration, when the line became a subject of discussion; but that such of the inhabitants, as would ultimately be included within the Indian territory, must make their own arrangements and provide for themselves.

The British Commissioners here said, that considering the importance of the question we had to decide, (that of agreeing to a provisional article,) their government had thought it right, that we should also be fully informed of its views with respect to the proposed revision of the boundary line, between the dominions of Great-Britain and the United States.

1st Experience had proved, that the joint possession of the Lakes, and a right common to both nations to keep up a naval force on them, necessarily produced collisions, and rendered peace insecure. As Great-Britain could not be supposed to expect to make conquests in that quarter, and as that province was essentially weaker than the United States, and exposed to invasion, it was necessary for its security, that Great-Britain should require that the United States should hereafter keep no armed naval force on the Western Lakes, from Lake Ontario to Lake Superior, both inclusive; that they should not erect any fortified or military post or establishment on the shores of those Lakes; and that they should not maintain those which were already existing. This must, they said, be considered as a moderate demand, since Great-Britain, if she had not disclaimed the intention of any increase of territory, might with propriety have asked a cession of the adjacent American shores.

The commercial navigation and intercourse would be left on the same footing as heretofore. It was expressly stated, (in answer to a question we asked,) that Great-Britain was to retain the right of having an armed naval force on those Lakes, and of holding military posts and establishments on their shores.

2. The boundary line west of Lake Superior and thence to the Mississippi, to be revised; and the treaty right of Great-Britain to the navigation of the Mississippi to be continued. When asked, whether they did not mean the line from the lake of the Woods to the Mississippi, the British Commissioners repeated, that they meant the line from Lake Superior to that river.

3. A direct communication from Halifax and the province of New-Brunswick to Quebec, to be secured to Great-Britain. In answer to our question, in what manner this was to be effected, we were told that it must be done by a cession to Great-Britain of that portion of the district of Maine (in the state of Massachusetts) which intervenes between New-Brunswick and Quebec, and prevents their direct communication.

Reverting to the proposed provisional article, respecting the Indian pacification and boundary, the British Commissioners concluded by stating to us, that if the conferences should be suspended by our refusal to agree to such an article, without having obtained further instructions from our government, Great-Britain would not consider herself bound to abide by the terms which she now offered, but would be at liberty to vary and increase her demands according to subsequent events, and in such manner as the state of the war at the time of renewing the negotiations, might warrant.

We asked whether the statement made, respecting the proposed revision of the boundary line between the U. S. and the dominions of Great-Britain, embraced all the objects she meant to bring forward for discussion, and what were, particularly, her views with respect to Moose Island, and such other Islands in the bay of Passamaquoddy as had been in our possession till the present war, but had been lately captured. We were answered, that those islands, belonging of right to Great Britain, (as much as one of the Commissioners said, as Northamptonshire,) they would certainly be kept by her, and were not even supposed to be an object of discussion.

From the forcible manner in which the demand, that the United States should keep no naval armed force on the Lakes, nor any military post on their shores, had been brought forward, we were induced to inquire whether this condition was also meant as a *sine qua non*. To this the British commissioners declined giving a positive answer. They said that they had been sufficiently explicit; that they had given us one *sine qua non*, and when we had disposed of that, it would be time enough to give us an answer as to another.

We then stated that, considering the nature and importance of the communication made this day, we wished the British commissioners to reduce their proposals to writing, before we gave them an answer; this they agreed to, and promised to send us an official note without delay.

We need hardly say that the demands of Great Britain will receive from us an unanimous and decided negative. We do not deem it necessary to detain the John Adams for the purpose of transmitting to you the official notes which may pass on the subject and close the negotiation. And we have felt it our duty immediately to apprize you, by this hasty, but correct sketch of our last conference, that there is not, at present, any hope of peace.

We have the honer to be, sir, with perfect respect, your obedient servants.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
J. A. BAYARD,
HENRY CLAY,
JONA. RUSSELL,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Note of the British Commissioners.

[Received after the above letter was written.]

The undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty, do themselves the honour of acquainting the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, that they have communicated to their Court the result of the conferrence which they had the honor of holding with them upon the 9th instant, in which they stated that they were unprovided with any specific instructions, as to comprehending the Indian Nations in a treaty of peace to be made with Great-Britain, and as to defining a boundary to the Indian territory.

The undersigned are instructed to acquaint the plenipotentiaries of the United States, that his Majesty's government having at the outset of the negociation, with a view to a speedy restoration of peace, reduced as far as possible the number of points to be discussed, and having professed themselves willing to forego on some important topics any stipulation, to the advantage of Great-Britain, cannot but feel some surprize that the government of the United States should not have furnished their Plenipotentiaries with instructions upon those points which could hardly fail to come under discussion.

Under the inability of the American plenipotentiaries, to conclude any article upon the subject of Indian pacification and Indian boundary, which shall bind the government of the United States, his Majesty's government conceive that they cannot give a better proof of their sincere desire for the restoration of peace, than by professing their willingness to accept a provisional article upon those heads, in the event of the American plenipotentiaries considering themselves authorised to accede to the general principles, upon which such an article ought to be founded. With a view to enable the American plenipotentiaries to decide, how far the conclusion of such an article is within the limit of their general discretion, the undersigned are directed to state, fully and distinctly, the basis upon which alone Great-Britain sees any prospect of advantage in the continuance of the negotiations at the present time.

The undersigned have already had the honour of stating to the American plenipotentiaries, that in considering the [illegible] have referred to, as a sine qua non of any treaty of peace, the view of the British government is the permanent tranquillity and security of the Indian nations, and the prevention of those jealousies and irritations to which the frequent alteration of the Indian limits has heretofore given rise.

For this purpose it is indispensably necessary, that the Indian nations who have been during the war in alliance with Great-Britain should, at the termination of the war be included in the pacification.

It is equally necessary, that a definite boundary should be assigned to the Indians, and that the contracting parties should guarantee the integrity of their territory, by a mutual stipulation, not to acquire by purchase, or otherwise, any territory within the specified limits.— The British government are willing to take, as the basis of an article on this subject, the stipulations of the treaty of Greenville, subject to qualifications, which relate to a boundary line.

As the undersigned are desirous of stating every point in connection with the subject, which may reasonably influence the decision of the American plenipotentiaries in the exercise of their discretion, they avail themselves of this opportunity to repeat what they have already stated, that Great-Britain desires the revision of the frontier between her North American dominions and those of the United States, not with any view to an acquishion of territory, as such, but for the purpose of securing her possessions, and preventing future disputes.

The British government consider the Lakes from Lake Ontario to Lake Superior, both inclusive, to be the natural military frontier of the British possessions in North America. As the weaker power on the North American continent, the least capable of acting offensively, and the most exposed to sudden invasion, Great Britain considers the military occupation of these lakes as necessary to the security of her dominions. A boundary line equally dividing these waters, with a right to each nation to arm, both upon the lakes and upon their shores is calculated to create a contest for naval ascendency in peace as well as in war. The power which occupies these Lakes should as a necessary result, have the military occupation of both shores.

In furtherance of this object, the British government is prepared to propose a boundary. But as this might be misconstrued as an intention to extend their possessions to the southward of the lakes, which is by no means the object they have in view, they are disposed to leave the territorial limits undisturbed, and as incident to them, the free commercial navigation of the lakes, provided that the American government will stipulate not to maintain, or construct, any fortifications upon, or within a limited distance of the shores, or maintain or construct any armed vessels upon the lakes in question or in the rivers which empty themselves into the same.

If this can be adjusted, there will then remain for discussion the arrangement of the north-western boundary between lake Superior and the Mississippi, the free navigation of that river, and such a variation of the line of frontier as may secure a direct communication between Quebec and Halifax.

The undersigned trust that the full statement which they have made of the views and objects of the British Government in requiring the pacification of the Indian nations, and a permanent limit to their territories, will enable the American plenipotentiaries to conclude a provisional article upon the basis above stated. Should they feel it necessary to refer to the government of the United States for further instructions, the undersigned feel it incumbent upon them to acquaint the American plenipotentiaries, that the government cannot be precluded by any thing that has passed from varying the terms at present proposed, in such a manner, as the state of war, at the time of resuming the conferences, may, in their judgment, render advisable.

The undersigned avail themselves of this occasion to renew to the plenipotentiaries of the United States, the assurance of their high consideration.

(Signed) GAMBIER,
HENRY GOULBURN,
WILLIAM ADAMS.

Ghent, 19th August 1814.

By the Mails.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 15.

THE President has conferred the brevet rank of Major General on Brigadier General MACOMB, for the brilliant defence of Plattsburgh against the powerful force of the enemy under the Governor General of the Canadas.

Assistant Adjutant-Gen Roger Jones, Captain in the corps of Artillery, is brevetted a Major, to rank from the 15th of August, and Major J. Hindman, of the same corps, has been brevetted a Lieut. Colonel, to rank from the 15th of August also.

Alexander J. Dallas, the new Secretary of the Treasury, arrived in this city on Thursday evening.

We understand that a Committee of a meeting of the citizens of this city is authorised to make to the Secretary of War a tender of the voluntary service of the citizens in executing any project or works of defence which the department may approve of.

We are well informed also, that the banks of this vicinity, together with individuals, are contemplating, and will doubtless offer, a Loan to the government for the purpose of rebuilding or procuring the necessary buildings for the accommodation of Congress, the President and Public Offices, &c.

Major General Izard, we are happy to learn, is assigned to the command of this (the 10th) Military District, Gen. Winder having been ordered to the Northern frontier.

Major Gen Gaines is assigned to the command of the Philadelphia district.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, OCT. 11.

THE ENEMY.

The following are the reports from the Look out, since our last publication.—

[illegible], Oct. [illegible] o'clock A. M.—6 [illegible] brig and 1 sch'r came down the bay yesterday, and anchored off York Spit. This morning one of the ships, (a 74) got under way and stood downwards. The videtts at York reports, that nine sail have in sight off that place last evening, in addition to the above, making, in all, 17 sail that descended the bay yesterday.

Later.—"Since this morning the number of the enemy's vessels has encreased to SIXTEEN SHIPS, four brigs and two schooners, all of which are at anchor in a line between New Point Comfort and York Spit."

Sunday, Oct. 9—5 o'clock P. M.—19 ships are now standing down the bay.

Tuesday, Oct. 11—7 o'clock A. M.—The enemy's whole force in sight, consisting of 33 sail of various descriptions, have nearly all collected together in Lynnhaven.

The shipping that were abreast the cape last evening, and got under way, stood up to their old anchorage in Lynnhaven.

Force as nearly as I can ascertain are —Five 74's, three frigates, two bomb-ships, thirteen ships, five brigs, (transports) one schooner and four tenders.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 16.

THE PIRATES OF BARATARIA TAKEN.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated Sept. 23d, to a gentleman in this City.

"It may not be uninteresting to you to learn, that government have finally succeeded in extirpating the nest of pirates under the notorious LAFITTE, that have infested our coast and cut up our trade for the last two years.—Advices from the expedition sent against them was received yesterday, stating, that the ringleaders had been taken, together with their flotilla, consisting of eight or ten vessels, with a considerable quantity of their plunder."

Another letter from New-Orleans of the same date, says—"An expedition has gone from this to Barrataria, to route the pirates established there. The last accounts from thence state our forces had arrived, and taken from 8 to 400 of the pirates—nine of their privateers—two merchant vessels they had stolen, and plunder to the amount of $200,000."

Extract of a Letter from Col. Ross, commanding the expedition against the Island of Barataria, dated at Grand Terre, Sept. 19.

"I have just time to say that in addition to taking some of the ringleaders, we are in possession of all their flotilla, except one schooner which was burnt to the water's edge—say seven fine schooners and feluccas armed and unarmed. We have this moment returned from taking a fine schooner outside of the Island, of 150 tons, armed complete. Capt. Henly lay off the Bar and out manœuvred her. She ran for us, getting between two fires. Signal guns from the Commodore, another strange sail in sight."

Extract of another letter, dated

NEW-ORLEANS, SEPT. 24.

"A private expedition was fitted out here a few days ago, consisting of five gun-boats and schooners, who went round by sea, and a detachment from the 44th regiment of about 80 men, who went down by land to attack Barataria, the nest of pirates who have so long committed depredations on our coast. A letter from Col. Ross, commanding the military force states, that in addition to taking the ringleaders, they are in possession of all the flotilla of the pirates, consisting of 7 fine schooners and feluccas, and that it will require a force equal to three large brigs to prevent their entering the river. They are expected to arrive in a few days. The skirmish has resulted very fortunately, and will be the means of giving considerable strength to our navy station."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, OCT. 19.

SUCCESSFUL RESISTANCE.

Arrived, the privateer brig Prince of Neufchatel, Ordronaux, of New-York, 17 guns, from a successful cruise.—Sailed from France the 4th July, and has captured fifteen prizes. Eleven she took in the British and Irish channels, of which we have heard so much [illegible] London [illegible]—These were laden with furniture, coffee, wine, oil, [illegible], dry goods, provisions, brandy &c. much of which were taken into the privateer, when four of the vessels were burnt, four scuttled, given up to prisoners, and one man which was afterwards recaptured. others were captured on the ocean; two of them were burnt; the other the ship Douglas, Cameron, from Jamaica for Liverpool, 420 tons, fu rum, cotton and coffee; which the was then manned, and kept co. with, near Nantucket, when they disco the Endymion frigate off Gayhead, gave chase, on which the priv took the prize in tow, the frigate four leagues off. At sunset the wea became calm, the privateer and came to anchor; when in a short after the Pr. of N. was attacked by boats; when after an action of 20 utes, the enemy were foiled in attempt. One of the launches sunk, another taken possession of, 8 men killed, 20 wounded, and onl unhurt; the other three drifted along side, without a man (it being the night) being seen in them. crews of these barges are stated to been 104 in all—of which the 3d Ormond, 3 midshipmen and 1 mast mate, with 25 seamen and marines, paroled, the officers pledging their nors, not to serve against the U. S exchanged.—They were then sent shore at Nantucket. At the begin of the action, the P. of N. had only men at quarters, of which 6 were k and 24 wounded. She also landed other prisoners, and her seve wounded men. On Friday she sa Douglass off the east end of Nantuck the Endymion being at anchor in paulin Cove. The privateer has prisoners; and a full cargo of goo consisting of 161 boxes, and 150 tru of dry goods, 25 casks and 173 bo sweet oil, &c.

Gentlemen from Nantucket sa that the loss in the Endymion's b was 33 killed, of which was the Lieut. Hawkins, 37 wounded, of wh were the 3d Lieut two master's ma and one midshipman. Capt. H mentioned, that he had lost as m men as he should had he been engag with a frigate of equal force with own. The Douglass prize ship was on shore on the east end of Nantu and about one half of her cargo la and stored.—It consists of 421 hhds two tierces of sugar; 190 puncheo rum; 6 hhds. molasses; 284 bales co ton; 412 bags coffee, 3 bags ging and 28 logs mahogany.

October 20.

Latest from Sacket's Harbor.

An officer belonging to the U. S. Madison has arrived in town, who Sacket's Harbor on the 14th inst.— Informs that Com Chauncey's fleet turned to the Harbor on the 13th and was moored head and stern acro the Harbor in order of battle, that S James's fleet, including the large ship came out on the 11th inst. and turned the next day; that the guns board the Oneida were to be taken shore, and a battery erected with them that it was expected (as Sir James the complete command of the L that the fleet would not go out this season, but would remain in its p sent situation to defend the place.

Newport,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 181

The Negotiations at Ghent.—O readers are this day presented with despatches received from our Commi sioners at Ghent. The pretensions Great-Britain, as given in these o cial documents, are wholly unex pected, and the more so as the ne gotiation was preceded by a pledge her part, that it should be conducted "on *terms of mutual reciprocity*"; some them, indeed, are so arrogant and co temptuous, as to appear to have be obviously *intended* to insult the feeling of Americans.—Pretending to discla an acquisition of territory, she requir one of vast importance, and deman that we abandon, in a naval and milita point of view, not only the Lakes, b our own shores of the Lakes! Ou Commissioners state in their despatc that the terms proposed, will be una mously (and very properly too) rejec by them; for every American hea would reject such degrading propos tions with disdain. The conditions pr posed by the British commissione were so novel, so extraordinary, so a rogant, and so perfectly humiliating an independent nation, that when re in Congress, they were heard wi unanimous contempt.

In the House, Mr. Hanson move that 10,000 copies of the Message a documents be printed. "He said he was persuaded the informati communicated in the message ha awakened but one feeling throughout the house, and stamped the same i pression on every member. It had al ways been his opinion that it becam not this government to stand on idle frivolous etiquette, but to speak to the enemy, if indeed we desired to convert him to a friend, to speak to him frankly plainly and directly, to the end th ground for his doubting our [illegible]

would require that the commissioners had been instructed so to speak, and that they had so spoken. If then on fair and honorable terms proposed, England should have denied us peace—if other and new claims had been set up—if she has attempted to annex degrading and humiliating conditions—if she has presumed to trench upon our ascertained rights as hitherto acknowledged and enjoyed—from that moment Mr. H's determination had long since been formed to unite in supporting the most vigorous system of honorable war, with the hope of bringing the enemy to a sense of justice. Mr. H. was satisfied that nothing more was necessary to make the war national, than to convince the people that an honest and fair effort has been made to obtain peace, and it had been denied upon terms mutually honorable. From that moment it ceased to be a party war, and of necessity became national. Mr. H. said he too well knew the party, with which it had been his pride and happiness to act, to doubt of their determining to bear a just share of the sacrifices to be incurred in defending the honor of the nation in a war that becomes just. Forgetting, *as far as possible*, their objections to the administration—stifling their complaints so far as might be, against the party that supports it, sacrificing all minor considerations, endeavoring to bury in oblivion the numerous wrongs inflicted upon their party, omitting, to every proper extent, a retrospect of the past, and looking to the present and the future, for the purpose of staunching the bleeding wounds of their country, they would stand forth in this her hour of peril. in asserting and maintaining her established rights and honor. But, sir, said Mr. Hanson, while we have ever been ready to sacrifice our political feelings upon the altar of our country, the sacred duty we owe to it will require of us never to cease insisting on a reform in the the measures of the government, and the choice of honorable and enlightened men, competent to conduct its affairs in a crisis so awful. Unfortunately for the country, the character of the men who now direct its destinies was not of this description, nor did they possess the confidence of the nation."

"Mr. Oakley, of N. Y. said that it was not necessary for him on this occasion to reiterate the sentiments of his hon. friend (Mr. Hanson.) His friend, he was confident, had expressed the feelings and opinions of those gentlemen with whom he was accustomed to act, on the nature and character of the demands and pretensions of the British government, as developed in the despatches just read to the house. He did not hesitate, in the fullest manner, to declare, that those demands and pretensions were utterly inadmissible under any circumstances. But, Mr. O. said, while he made this declaration, and while he felt, in common with all the gentlemen, the conviction that there could be but one sentiment in the nation, as to the necessity of resisting, by all the means in our power, the unjust and arrogant claims of the enemy, he felt bound to remark, that he could never forget by whom and upon what grounds the nation had been involved in this war—upon the issue of which were now staked the essential rights and honor of the country. The character given by the enemy to the war, had put at hazard these rights and that honor, and they must now be vindicated at an incalculable expense of treasure and blood. Mr. O. said it was notorious, that, at the commencement of the war, a great portion of the people of this country thought it rash and unnecessary. If the administration had been willing to make peace on terms which would be expected to unite the approbation of the nation, they must have been prepared to abandon some of the grounds on which it had been declared. Their conduct in the late negociation could not be properly estimated until the instructions to our commissioners are laid before the House. This, Mr. O said he perceived was to be done. It would then appear how far they had thought it important to maintain the grounds on which they had deemed it expedient to commence a war—the conclusion of which was not now within their control, and appeared to be removed to a hopeless distance. Mr. O. said, it was indispensable to the safety of the nation, that its affairs at this awful crisis should be committed to the management of men who could reasonably be expected to unite the confidence of the nation—and who, when they had compelled the enemy to abandon his unjust and insulting pretensions, would not throw new obstacles in the way of peace, by setting up any unwarrantable claims on our part. He would tell gentlemen in sober earnestness that a war, which, to be successful, must be waged by the united means and rigour of the nation, could never be conducted to an honorable issue by a *Party Administration*."

The Taxes.—The Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the subject of NEW TAXES, is now before Congress. The taxes proposed to be laid are the same as stated in the last Mercury. The Committee begin their report by saying, emphatically, that we "are carrying on the war, on Taxes, Loans, and Treasury Notes, (paper money) but particularly on the latter. They propose, therefore, to issue Treasury Notes, ... small sums, modified as follows: To allow the individual who holds them, to fund them at pleasure at any of the loan offices, and to receive their amount in stock of the United States, bearing an interest of 8 per cent:—To make them payable to bearer, and transferable by delivery:—To make them receivable in all payments for public lands and taxes:—To pledge, for the payment of the interest on the amount issued, so much of the internal duties as shall be necessary. To prevent an accumulation of circulating medium, the United States to retain the power, on giving six months notice, of redeeming them with specie, or exchanging for their stock, bearing an interest of 8 per cent.

The amount of the new Taxes proposed by the committee, is estimated at 11,635,000 dollars; which, with the estimated revenue of last year, will make (if collected) a revenue for 1815, of 82,435,000 dollars!

In the present melancholy state of our affairs, perhaps the severe and grinding measures now proposed are necessary; but let it never be forgotten that this state of affairs has been unnecessarily, improvidently, and madly, brought upon our country, by the men now in power. —Had the government listened to the voice of discretion and of wisdom, the people would have escaped that accumulated weight of oppression and calamity under which they are now to struggle.

The Elections.—We find some consolation, amid the gloomy aspect of our national affairs, in noticing the Elections which have recently taken place in some of our sister States.

New-Hampshire has chosen 6 federal members of Congress by an increased majority.

We learn from Vermont, that on counting the votes for Members of Congress, it was found that the Federal candidates were elected by a majority of about 1000, in the place of the 6 democrats who now represent that State—that the 12 federal counsellors were chosen by a majority of from 5 to 800—that there was no choice of Governor by the people, but on joint ballot of the Council and Assembly, Governor CHITTENDEN was re-elected by a majority of 28.

An election was held in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 11th inst. for the choice of Governor, &c. Snyder, the present incumbent, will probably be re-elected; but the change of sentiment, so far as we have heard, is astonishing. In Philadelphia, including the Northern Liberties and Southwark, Isaac Wayne, Esq. the federal candidate, has a majority of 1760 votes; and many other districts, heretofore democratic, have this year yielded handsome federal majorities. We learn nothing with certainty relative to the Congressional election in this State, further than that four Federalists are elected in place of four democrats in the Philadelphia district.

At the late Congressional election in Delaware, the federal majority in the State was 1421—greater than for many years past.

Out of nine Members of Congress recently chosen in Maryland, the federalists have elected five. At present they consist of six democrats and three federalists In the House of Delegates, fifty-nine federalists are elected, and twenty-one democrats, which will give a federal majority of 28 in a joint ballot with the Senate (who are all democrats) and thus secure the election of a federal Senator in the place of Gen Samuel Smith.

New-Jersey.—In this State, we are sorry to say, the advocates of war have carried the election as to the majority in the State legislature and the members of the next Congress. The change in favor of correct principles is, however, very gratifying; wherever the war candidates succeeded it was by diminished majorities.

Extract of a letter, dated
"*WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 15.*

"The question of removal is this day definitively decided in the negative.—The bill was this day committed to a committee of the whole house. Philadelphia was inserted, as the place to which the government was to remove, and some other blanks filled up The bill was reported to the house, and upon the question—"shall it be engrosed for a third reading?"—it was decided in the negative, by ayes and noes—74 ayes, 83 noes—so that the question is at rest for this session at least.

"Both houses were in secret session yesterday upon a message from the President, communicating the instructions to our Commissioners, appointed to negotiate upon a peace with Great-Britain. They are very interesting: but as some part of them are confidential and a part not so—it is difficult to distinguish between them at present, and therefore, imprudent to say much respecting them. Thus much may be said, that the public will be astonished when they shall be permitted to read them."

Extract of a letter to the editor of the New-York Evening Post, dated Washington, October 14.

"Congress sat with closed doors about 3 hours to-day, it is generally conjectured on a confidential message from the President. A public communication was also received from the President, giving instructions to our Commissioners, whether they will be printed time enough for you to receive them by this mail is uncertain. They will however be public much too soon for the honor of the government. The people will exclaim if the President dare to publish the folly and degradation exhibited in these instructions, what must be the contents of those he *dare not* make public?

The President sets out in his first instructions, with requiring our Commissioners to obtain from the British a total abandonment of the right of impressment. He continues to repeat this instruction, and raises and magnifies its consequence until March last. He then changes his tone, and step by step, retraces and retreats, until June and August last, when the measure of disgrace is full, every pretence of the cause of the war is given up!!!

I have seen many of the democratic members of Congress since the communication, and the honorable and patriotic hesitate not to say, that the disgrace of the cabinet is insufferable.

The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means did not call up his budget, as he gave notice he would; but stated he should not now call it up till Monday He says the new Secretary of the Treasury is here, and wishes to propose something new."

SUBSTANCE of the Documents accompanying the President's Message to Congress on Friday the 14th inst. as given in the Washington City Gazette (*a democratic paper*) of Saturday last:

"The message consists of a series of letters from Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to our commissioners, addressed to them at the time of their departure from this country, and at St. Petersburg, and Ghent. The dates are from the 15th of April, 1813, to the 11th of August, 1814, both inclusive.

"The first letter (that of April 15th. 1813,) is the most interesting; because it was written before the downfall of the French power in Europe, and shows the terms upon which, when England was much embarrassed with weighty wars near home, the United States were willing to conclude a treaty of peace with her.

"The chief points enumerated, are those of blockades and impressment.

"With respect to blockades, as the British had declared their intention of always stationing a force before an invested place, sufficiently strong to render the blockade lawful; and, moreover, revoked their orders in council; the United States were willing to wave that topic; our commissioners, at the same time, being instructed to procure a more exact definition of blockade to be inserted in the treaty, if practicable.

"On the subject of impressment, the United States proposed to give vigorous effect to the act of Congress for preventing foreign seamen from being employed on board American vessels, public or private.

"The president, in addition, was willing, in order to give greater force to the Congressional act, to compel foreigners, desirous of becoming naturalized to report themselves in court, once in each of the five years of required probation, so as to hinder alien seamen (who would necessarily be absent a great part of the time) from becoming naturalized at all except they relinquished the seafaring life for five years, in which time, it is presumed, their habits would be broken.

"The President further offered:

"1 Reciprocally to allow by treaty the employment of the seamen of the one party by the other.

"2. Reciprocally to prohibit, by treaty the employment of the seamen of the one party by the other.

"2. Or, to adopt any efficient precautions, or provisions, *which might be suggested by Great-Britain*, and were not repugnant to the constitution of the United States for totally excluding British seamen from our ships public and private. And Mr. Monroe remarks, that it is a growing sentiment in the United States that we ought to rely upon ourselves for the supply of seamen necessary to our navigation and commerce.

"In other respects, it appears from Mr. Monroe's letters, that the United States claimed indemnity for various classes of spoliations of American property, seized and condemned under different pretexts, all contrary to the law of nations.

"By the letters of this message, of a date subsequent to the peace between France, Great-Britain, and the continental powers of Europe generally, it appears that impressment of our citizens having been relinquished in practice, the United States were willing to wave discussion on that head, reserving the right to resist it again if resorted to.

Massachusetts Legislature.

On the 18th instant, the following gentlemen were chosen Delegates, to meet Delegates of other New-England States, at Hartford, on the 15th day of December next.

Honorable George Cabot, Honorable Harrison G. Otis, Honorable William Prescott, Honorable Timothy Bigelow, Honorable Nathan Dane, Hodijah Baylies, Esq Honorable Joshua Thomas, Honorable George Bliss, Daniel Waldo, Esq. Stephen Longfellow, jun. Esq. Honorable Joseph Lyman, Honorable Samuel S. Wilde.

The Legislature adjourned, on Wednesday last, till January.

BY LAST EVENING's MAIL.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 15.

PIRATES OF BARATARIA.

Copy of a letter from John K. Smith, Esq. to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

NEW-ORLEANS, SEPT. 23.

SIR,—Capt. Patterson left this place on the 11th inst. with three barges, and was joined at the Balize by six gun-boats and the sch'r Caroline, from whence he proceeded against Barataria. He has been completely successful in breaking up the nest of pirates at that place, and has taken nine vessels, some specie, and a quantity of dry goods. The principal (Lafitte) escaped; but the second in command, Dominique, is taken.

The number of prisoners taken is not known, nor are any of the particulars—A letter from that place states, that Capt Patterson would leave them on the 20th. He will therefore, no doubt, have the honor of giving you the result by the next mail.

The breaking up of this piratical establishment is of great importance to this country. It is ascertained that vessels clearing out from this port with passengers have been captured and every soul on board murdered; they took indiscriminately vessels of every nation, and the fact was perfectly known at Pensacola The commanding British officer at that place recently made a communication in writing to Lafitte, requesting his aid in an attack upon New-Orleans, which was refused. That correspondence which is in the hands of Gov Claiborne, no doubt has been communicated to the government.

In the gallant defence of Mobile Point the only two 24 pounders used were injured and rendered useless. Gen. Jackson has since made a requisition upon Capt. Patterson to replace them which have in his absence been furnished.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your obedient servant,
J. K. SMITH.
Hon. Wm. Jones, Sec'ry of the Navy.

The Commander of the British forces which have arrived at Pensacola, issued Proclamations, inviting the Buccaniers of Barrataria to join him, and also inviting the Louisianians and Kentuckians to turn against the Government of the United States. The Kentuckians are invited to be neutral if they will not fight against their country, and are promised the free navigation of the Missisippi, and cash for their produce. In 12 days after the date of the proclamations, these forces met with one defeat.

BALTIMORE, OCT. 17.

Mexico declared Independent.

Letters of a late date from New-Orleans received per this day's mail, state, that accounts had been received from Mexico, that that province had *declared itself Independent* (both royalists and patriots joining) on receiving information of the rejection by Ferdinand VII. of the constitution formed by the Cortes

BOSTON, OCT. 21.

FROM BUFFALO, OCT 11.

Gen. Izard's army crossed at Black Rock this morning, and will move down the Canada shore to-morrow, with 8000 troops.

FROM HALIFAX.

Admiral Cochrane sailed from Halifax on the 18th inst. in his own ship, the Tonnant, unaccompanied by any other. He remained at Halifax but a few days, and took with him a quantity of Light Artillery. It was thought he was on his return to the Chesapeake.

The Admiral sailed apparently in great haste, being towed out of the harbour by boats. It was said he came to draw from the place all the regular troops, and to have the forts garrisoned by militia; but Gov Sherbrooke would not agree to the arrangement. The general opinion was that he had a new expedition in view, and was to meet his force at some particular place to execute it.

The 64th and 98th skeleton regiments, and a battalion of German troops were at Halifax. A great many blacks were there, brought from the Chesapeake, who the people were dissatisfied with having brought there.

There were about 12 sail of men of war in port, including 2 or 3 sail of the line, and 5 or 6 frigates

It was reported that the Officers in Canada had protested against Gov. Prevost's military conduct, and signed a petition to the Prince Regent for his recal; and it was even said that Gov. Sherbrooke and Admiral Cochrane had signed the petition.

The body of Sir Peter Parker, (who was killed in Maryland) was sent to England in the Asia.

Provisions were very high.

Successful cruise.

On Wednesday last, the privateer brig Portsmouth, Capt. Shaw, arrived at Portsmouth N. H. from a cruise of about three weeks. She brought in 260 bales and cases of British Goods, taken out of a large ship she had captured, bound from London to Quebec. The probable value of the goods brought in is said to be between 3 and 400,000 dollars.

A sale of prize goods, taken by the Portsmouth in a former cruise, was completed yesterday.—They are said to have brought 600,000 dollars!

Latest Report from England.

The ship captured by the privateer Portsmouth, sailed from Plymouth, E. on the 1st. of September with several transports with troops, munitions of war &c. for Quebec and under convoy, and separated at sea. Lord Hill had not sailed. A large number of British transports had departed for France, engaged to carry French troops to the West-Indies.

Died,

In this town on Tuesday last, Mrs. HANNAH LYON, consort of Mr. William Lyon, in the 68th year of her age.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,

Oct. 22, 1814.

A frigate, supposed to be the Endymion, left Tarpaulin Cove on Monday last, for Long-Island Sound.

No enemy's vessels were in sight from this town yesterday.

TO COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

The incessant calls for money inseparable from a newspaper establishment, compels us to call on our country subscribers for an immediate settlement of their accounts. We trust this call will not be in vain. Some are indebted to us one, and others two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight years subscriptions.—Every one, therefore, who knows himself to be indebted, is requested to remit the amount to us immediately.—Hitherto we have indulged our country subscribers in suiting their own convenience in making payments.—We now trust, that they in turn will enable us in some measure to stem the pecuniary storm that is overwhelming the seaboard.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.
October 21.

Sheep at Auction.

To be Sold at Public Auction,
On TUESDAY, the 1st day of November next, (if fair, if not the first fair day after,) at X o'clock A. M.

A CHOICE FLOCK of 100 SHEEP, principally Ewes, comprised chiefly of part blooded Merinos, of various grades, with a few plain or this country's breed.—*Also*, A full-blooded Merino Buck.

The above sale will take place on the Farm of Mr *Amos Babcock*, in Groton, (Con.) about two miles west from the head of Mystic, on the main road from New-London to Newport.—They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and may remain for several days after the sale, in safe pastures, free of expense.

SAMUEL COPP, jun.
Stonington, (Con) Oct. 14.

Simeon Martin,

Has for Sale,

THREE Thousand Bushels of the best coarse Liverpool SALT.

Newport, Oct 21.

Salt.

THREE Thousand Bushels Lisbon and Cadiz SALT, for sale by
C. COOK.
Newport, Oct. 21.

STRAYED AWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the 16th inst. a dark red Milch COW, cropt on her left ear, and the ends of her horns sawed off.—Whoever will return said Cow to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOSIAS SOUTHWICK.
Newport, Oct. 20.

Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

THERE are several Numbers of the above work remaining on hand, which the Subscribers are desired to take away immediately.—Should any accident happen, by which the Nos. may be lost or destroyed, while in our possession, and the setts thereby ruined, the loss must fall upon the Subscribers.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.
Oct. 15, 1814.

[illegible]

W[illegible] Squadron [illegible] have been and are [illegible] intelligence and [illegible] to the enemy's squadron, now [illegible] in the sound [illegible]

[illegible], it becomes the duty of every officer serving the United States, [illegible] good citizen, to prevent, as far as in them lies, such [illegible] proceedings:—I John Orde Creighton, [illegible] a Captain in the Navy of the United States, and Commander of the Naval Forces in the State of Rhode-Island, [illegible] by these presents, [illegible] all boats and vessels of every description belonging to, or sailing from the said Island, and [illegible] Block-Island, [illegible] any of the ports or harbors of this State, without my special permission—And I require all commanders of gun-vessels and others under my command, to be vigilant in seeing this order strictly enforced.

Given under my hand in the harbor of Newport, the 8th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

JOHN ORDE CREIGHTON.

ALL fishing-boats and vessels of every description, are requested to call at the office of the commanding Naval Officer, for a pass, as none will be allowed to go beyond the guard boat without such permission.

Newport, Oct. 14.

TO LET,

And possession given in a few days,

THE Dwelling-House, with the Land adjoining, now occupied and improved as a public house, in Portsmouth, by Capt. *John Congdon*.—The stand is well known, and is esteemed the best situation on this Island for that business, or for a Grocery store.—For terms, &c. apply to JOHN CONGDON, on the premises, or to

WILLIAM MOORE, jun.

Newport, Oct. 15.

S. T. Northam,

Has just received, and for Sale, By the Brigs Nereid and Maria,

480 Hogsheads new crop MOLASSES
22 do. Green COFFEE.
80 Barrels brown SUGAR.
100 Boxes Ditto
6 Tons Logwood.

Newport, March 10.

William Crooke,

At his Brick Store, No. 73, Corner of Thames and Pelham-street,

KEEP CONTANTLY FOR ALE

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of first Quality GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.

SHIP and FAMILY STORES put up in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

☞ Articles to answer as recommended.

Newport, Nov. 20.

Cranston & Shaw,

Have for Sale at their Store,

480 Hhds. retailing MOLASSES
27 Hhds. Ditto SUGAR
20 Tierces & 35 bbls. Do
14 Hhds 3d proof RUM
50 barrels Superfine Flour
100 do ship Bread
30 Bags Pimento

Newport, June 10

Jones & Rathbone,

Have for Sale,

300 Boxes Candles
300 do. Soap
250 barrels Superfine Flour
10 Tons Archangel Hemp
250 Hhds. retailing Molasses
162 Boxes Havanna brown Sugar.
55 Hhds. West-India Rum
200 bags debenture Coffee

They respectfully offer their services as Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, and refer for information respecting their establishment, to Messrs. JOHN G. & SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, of Newport.

Providence, April 22.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, contemplating some new arrangements in his concerns, earnestly calls upon all persons who are indebted to him, to make immediate payment. Those persons who neglect this notice, must not think themselves hard dealt with, should they find their accounts in other hands, after the first day of December next.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

Portsmouth, Sept. [illegible]

To be Sold at Public Auction, *At Little-Compton, [illegible] Common, on the 1st day of [illegible] 2 o'clock P. M.*

FOUR Mer[illegible] of as good breed as [illegible] —Apply [illegible]

Splendid Lottery.

40,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE.

PENNSYLVANIA Marine? *Hospital* LOTTERY.

☞ Look at the Scheme.

1 Prize of		$ 40,000
2	do	20,000
4	do	10,000
6	do	5,000
8	do	2,000
10	do	2,000
15	do	1,000
25	do	500
85	do	100
100	do	50
100	do	30
300	do	20
15000	do	12

Not one and three-quarter Blanks to a Prize.—The Drawing will commence on the 24th of Oct. next.—Tickets now only $11 Whole—$5 75 for Half—and $3 for Quarter Tickets—but in consequence of the astonishing demand for these *Passports to Fortune*, the price of them will soon advance.

Orders for Tickets, and every information relative thereto, can be obtained at the Truly Fortunate Lottery Office of J. C. SHAW, who can procure for applicants a few warranted undrawn parts of Tickets in the 4th class *Plymouth Beach Lottery*—High Prize in the wheel, and 14 days drawing completed.

N. B.—New-York Bank Bills taken at par for Plymouth Beach and Internal Navigation Lottery Tickets.

Newport, Sept. 30. tf.

Washington Bridge Lottery, No. 4.

POSITIVELY commences Drawing in the City of New-Haven, on the 14th of October.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of		$ 5,000
10	do	1,000
50	do	100
100	do	50
175	do	20
200	do	10
4500	do	7

About 1 1-4 Blanks to a Prize.

Tickets and Shares, in a variety of Numbers, may be obtained at

JOSIAH C. SHAW's

Truly Fortunate Lottery-Office, No. 118, Thames-street.

Newport, Sept. 30. tf.

Isaac Gould,

No. 176, Thames-street

OFFERS for sale, for cash only, an assortment of superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, black and other Bombazetts, Stockinetts, superb Flannels, Ladies cloths, with every kind of Trimmings

He earnestly requests all who are indebted to him by Note or book Account to call and pay the same.—To all those of his former customers who have been punctual, he returns his most grateful thanks, and solicits a continuance of their favours

Newport, Sept 22

William White,

Has just received and for sale, at No 11, Long-Wharf,

23 coils cordage, of different sizes.
1 mooring chain, wt. 10c. 2q. 14lbs. length 45 fathoms
260 pair lads Shoes, at 4s per pair
1600 cod hooks
13 dozen jack knives
A quantity of Tin Ware, consisting of sauce pans, cullenders, stew pans, and horn lantorns.
10 dozen sailors strip'd shirts, of the first quality
A few barrels prime Beef, and
300 bushels Salt.

The above articles will be sold for cash, lower than can be purchased in the State.

Newport, Sept 15

FOR SALE,

AN excellent FARM, situated in Exeter, about 11 miles from Wickford, containing 200 acres of Land, with a Dwelling-house and barn thereon, a good orchard of grafted fruit, and the Farm is well wooded and watered.—Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN HOXSIE.

Exeter, Sept 21.

Evening School.

MR. FRASER will open his EVENING SCHOOL (if it may please Providence) on the Evening of MONDAY, the 3d of October next.—Education will be Two Dollars per quarter. [illegible] The Ladies will be accommodated with a Room by themselves.

Newport, Sept. 16.

[illegible] Dean,

[illegible] at his store, No. [illegible] and at the store on the [illegible] following Goods:—

BROWN and blue superfine Broadcloths, cassimeres & Mandilla vestings; fine cotton shirtings and cambricks; dimities, shawls, white thread, needles, bales blue India Goods; black silk velvets; fancy do. for vests, with a variety of other goods.

[illegible] Rum, Madeira Wine, Coffee, cocoa, Flour, Salt, Nutmegs & Cloves.
40 casks Rice
100 barrels Boston bay Mackerel.
50 do. Shad—20 half barrels Do.
100 barrels Cod Oil.
40 do. Salmon—10 half bbls Do.
40 half-barrels Mackerel.
300 boxes smoaked Herring.
30 Hhds Lime.
Anchors, cables and camboosses.

Also, A Brig of 90 Tons, built of the best materials.

Newport, April 22.

Wheelwright & Lopez,

Have just received and for Sale,

3000 Bushels RYE.
250 barrels Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR.
150 Bushels yellow CORN.

Newport, July 16.

Wheelwright & Lopez

Offer at private sale, at their Store No. 72, Thames-street.

160 Boxes Havanna brown SUGAR.
60 Hhds. & 70 bbls Muscovado Do.
10,000 wt. COFFEE entitled to double debenture
300 Hhds. retailing MOLASSES
10 Pipes GIN, 1st & 4th proof.
50 bbls prime Beef—20 do Pork
50 barrels Mackerell
50 bbls Tar—40 do Turpentine
50 pieces Russia Duck
5000 bushels Lisbon SALT
15 bags Tumeric
Spanish Segars.

Newport, April 2.

NEW GOODS.

ENGLISH and French DRY GOODS, consisting of Calicoes Cambrics and Ginghams, jaconet, cambric and book Muslins, white and colored levantine and florence Silks; do. do. Sattins; Canton and Italian Crapes; paper, pound and fine Pins; silk and kid Gloves, &c. &c.

Also, of American Manufacture, Sheetings, shirtings, ginghams, yarns, &c.—a very large supply.

Likewise, An addition of Stationary, School and Juvenile Books.

The above are just received, and for Sale at

JAMES HAMMOND's

CIRCULATING LIBRARY AND DRY-GOODS STORE,

NO. 104, THAMES-STREET.

Newport, August 19. tf

New Goods.

The Subscriber informs the public,

THAT he has taken the Store formerly occupied by Mr. P. O. RICHMOND, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Fancy and staple GOODS, adapted to the season, comprising many scarce and valuable articles not generally to be had; among which are:—Fine, plain and figur'd Leno's, book muslins and cambrics, elegant fancy 6-4 and 8-4 shawls, bombazetts and wildbores of all colours, elegant corded and plain pink, blue and buff Ginghams; black lutstrings and cambrics; super glazed and undress'd cambrics; muslins, saranets, cambrics, linen do. thread laces, cotton do. very fine linenen threads, white, red, green and black Flannels.

Also, A few cases fancy Muslins and Cambrics, partially damaged, which will be sold very cheap.

The subscriber will sell the above Goods for Cash only, not doubting the prices will be a sufficient inducement for those who wish to buy cheap, to call and see before making their purchases.

ALANSON RICHMOND.

N. B.—New-York, Connecticut and Massachusetts Bank Bills, will be received at par for Goods as above.

Newport, Sept. 16.

Daniel Sheldon,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has taken that large and convenient Fire-Proof STORE, No. 2, Market-square, where he will at all times be ready to receive GOODS on Commission, for public or private sale.—The utmost attention will be paid to the interests of those who may think proper to employ him

May 7, 1814.

Hall & Weld,

No. 1, Union-street, Boston, keep constantly for sale,

ALLUM	Sugar Lead
Argol	Sal Ammoniac
Aqua Fortis	Roch Allum
Arnotto	Tumerick
Copperas	Grain Tin
Cochineal	Logwood
Crem Tartar	Redwood
Ground Brazill,	Fustic
Camwood	Nicaragua
Nicaragua	Clothiers' Jacks
Madder	shears
Nutgalls	screws
Oil Vitriol	brushes
Romanvitriol	coppers
Indigo	press plates
Verdigrease	and papers.

Clothiers and others may be supplied with the best warranted articles, on the best terms and lowest prices, for cash or approved credit.

Boston, June 21. 3m

Manufacturers

MAY be supplied with
Oil Vitriol
Roman do
Aqua Fortis
Spirits of Salt
Sugar of Lead, and
Prussian Blue,

all American manufacture, and equal if not superior to any other imported.—They are now offered for sale in large or small quantities at very reduced prices, by HALL & WELD,

No. 1, Union-street

Boston, June 21 3m

CRANSTON & SHAW,

Offer at Private Sale on reasonable terms, at their store.

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR.
400 barrels Cabin Bread.
100 do Pilot Do
30 Hhds. very nice Rum.
8 Pipes 4th proof Brandy.
57 boxes brown Sugar
34 Hogsheads Molasses
28 bbls Mess & 34 do. prime Beef.
18 do. cargo No. 1 Do
22 do. Refuse Do
60 boxes chocolate—82 do. candles
47 do. Soap—14 do. sweet Oil.

Newport, Nov 4.

New Feather-Beds and Feathers.

LIVE Geese and Fowl Feathers, and Feather Beds, from 20 to 5 Dollars, kept constantly for sale by

ABRAHAM BARKER,

No. 2, Charles-street.

Likewise, An assortment of MATTRESSES, of every description, constantly for sale as above.

Newport, August 6. 3m

Richmond & Rogers

Have for sale at Store, No. 154, Thames-street,

20,000 wt. COFFEE, entitled to debenture.
85 Hhds. MOLASSES.
3 Pipes & bbls. Country GIN
2 do. 4th proof Cogniac Brandy.
26 Qr-casks L. P. Madeira Wine.
7 half-pipes do Do
8 baskets sweet Oil

Cash liberally advanced on Goods consigned for public or private sale.

Newport, June 17.

At a Special Town-Council,

Holden at Newport, Thursday, September 22, 1814.

WHEREAS it is represented unto this Town-Council, that a number of suspicious Persons have been and are constantly coming into the Town, appearing to have no particular business, and many of them no visible means of subsistence.

It is therefore Voted and Resolved, That the 15th Section of the Act respecting Tavern Keepers, Innholders, &c be be published in both the Newspapers printed in this Town.

It is further Voted and Resolved, That the Town Serjeant, Constables and Officers be and they are hereby required to be vigilant, and exert all their endeavours to detect all such suspicious characters, and give information thereof to the Town-Council.

By Order,

JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk*

SECTION 15th.—*And be it further enacted*, That in case any Tavern-Keeper, innholder, victualler, or any other person whosoever, inhabiting in any town within this State, shall entertain or keep in his or her house any single person or family, being strangers, for more than one whole week from the time of their coming into such town, without giving notice thereof in writing to the President of the Town-Council, such person so offending shall forfeit and pay a fine of Seven Dollars for every such offence, to be recovered by the Town-Treasurer of such Town, before any Justice or Warden, to and for the use of such Town.

NOTES,

Of the BANKS in this Town, printed on *SAMPED PAPER*, are for sale at this Office.

NEW WORKS.

Just Published, and for Sale by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

ELEMENTS of the PHILOSOPHY of the HUMAN MIND—By *Dugald Stewart*, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, &c. &c. —Volume second—Price in boards, $2 [illegible]

The first Volume of this work was published upwards of twenty years ago, and has been much and deservedly admired. The present is now reprinted from a volume just arrived from Europe.

Analectic Magazine.

Subscriptions are received at this Office, for this very valuable Magazine.—The No. for July is just received.—Price $6 per year.

Writing-Paper.

Just Received, and for sale as above,

100 Reams best Hartford Foolscap No. 1 Writing PAPER—And [illegible] Reams [illegible]'s Foolscap, Pot, and Letter PAPER—which will be sold by the single ream, or quantity, at the Manufactory prices.

Also—A supply of superfine Demy, Medium and Cartridge Paper, and [illegible] reams fine Wrapping-Paper.

Stationary and School Books,

Of every description, furnished (wholesale and retail,) by R. & B. at the usual moderate prices.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have on hand, as usual,

An extensive Assortment of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature which will be sold, wholesale and retail as low as at any Book-store in America.

The NEW PUBLICATIONS of merit are regularly received and for sale as above.

Gentlemen of the Law, and others will be furnished at short notice, with any Book they may want.

Oct. 8, 1814.

Rhodes & Cahoone,

Have constantly for Sale,

INDIA POINT GIN, of the first quality, in Pipes, Tierces and Barrels.

Newport, Sept 3.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a [illegible] valuable FARM pleasantly situated in Canaan, South Society, in the county of Litchfield, State of Connecticut, containing about 350 Acres, with a large and convenient Dwelling-House, two barns and out houses. It lies on the Ousatonic River, and within about one mile of the great Falls, a place remarkably well calculated for all kinds of water works; where there are now several mills of various descriptions; iron works, furnace and other manufacturing establishments. A turnpike road passes through the Farm near the centre. Most of the Land is of the first quality for mowing and pasture, very level and free from stones; and a sufficient proportion is well calculated for ploughing. It contains a great supply of wood and timber for fencing and other purposes, and also of water. The Farm may be very conveniently divided into two. The whole is offered for sale together, or one half, as may be most agreeable to the purchaser. The price is considered very moderate, not exceeding an average 30 dollars per acre. A liberal credit may be had, and an indisputable title given.—As the purchaser will look for himself, a more particular description is deemed unnecessary. It is however confidently believed, that there is no Farm in the State of Connecticut, for sale, of equal quality, and so well calculated to enrich the cultivator. If not sold, the Farm will be leased the next season. For further information, inquire of the subscriber at Hartford, or of Mr NATHANIEL STEVENS, of Canaan, North Society.

JONATHAN BRACE.

Hartford, August 29

To be Sold at Public Auction,

At the Dwelling-House of Col. [illegible] Potter, in Westerly, on the 11th day of December next, at X o'clock A. M.

THE one half of 15 Acres of Land lying in said Westerly, with the one-half of a Dwelling house thereon standing, one half of a corn crib, one third of a small barn, and the whole of another Barn; one half of [illegible] square Rods of Land, with one half of a dwelling-house thereon standing, near Pawcatuck River and adjoining land of John Cross, Esq. —The right of redemption of 50 Acres of Land lying in North Stonington, State of Connecticut, with a small barn thereon standing.—A Life estate of nine acres of Land in the town of Waterford, in the county of New London.—Two acres of cedar swamp in Hopkinton, near the north part.—One moiety of a Lot of Land, containing about one half an Acre, laying in Hopkinton, adjoining Pawcatuck River, with a building thereon standing, covering four blacksmith's forges, two trip hammers, with a privilege of the dam and stream.—Likewise, one coal house, two twentieths of a school-house in Hopkinton, one moiety of a Pew in the south Baptist meeting-house in Hopkinton, one sixth of another Pew in the same Meeting-house, and 6 feet of a shed near said meeting house.—Two Cows, 1 Horse, 2 Hogs, together with a large variety of Household Furniture, and other articles too numerous to enumerate.—Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

WILLIAM RHODES,
PELEG CROSS.
ISAAC CHAMPLIN, } Assignees.

Westerly, Sept. 23, 1814.